THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1792: [No. 1582.]

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I shall now attempt to point out the abilities and duty of a surveyer or overseer of a piece of public road—He ought first to know that every highway should have a surface like our Main-street or Parade, that is, highest in the middle with a gentle declension on each side; the shape of the way being settled, the surveyer should then be engineer enough to make a good judgment how much and what part of the ground in question lies above that common surface which the way must retain when finished; when he has fixed within himself what part of the ground must be moved, he must then consider if the ground to be moved be strong and hard, to provide a greater proportion of picks and bars, if much earth must be moved to reduce the way to the shape required, and if be sufficiently free from stones to admit a plough, a strong plough should be had sufficient to hold eight stout oxen, which would break and loosen as much earth in a day as fifty stout men. The next care should be to call the men to labour no faster than the work is ready for them, that is, not call the men with carts and shovels any sooner than the earth shall be moved and loosened in sufficient quantities to employ them. It appears to me that the way in question (meaning from the pound to the house of Mr. Job Almy) wants no dirt or stones from abroad, that there is as much earth above the common surface, this way will have when finished, as will fill the vacuities and cavities below.* When the road is reduced to the shape required, the Surveyer's next care should be to break and prevent as much as possible the force and effect of the water, for this purpose the water flowing on each side the way should be turned into the neighbouring fields as often as possible, and the drains that take the water into the fields should be broad and very shoal; and when the ground on either side the way is higher than the road, the water must be led across the road through a large wooden or stone trunk, secured at each end by iron bars to prevent its choaking by accident or design. I am fully persuaded that was the work pursued with abilities and economy we might have a safe, easy, and beautiful road, with as much ease to the town and vicinity as that which any private man can make a walk through his garden.

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That this writer (who I should call by his signature were I not sensible of a palpable insult to the language) should suppose the gentleman the trumpeter of his own fame is really astonishing; certainly such a proceeding was by no means necessary, for this merited tribute of gratulation was the echo of thousands.

That the inhabitants of this place are possessed of genuine liberality is well known; but that they by a peculiar apathy have suffered themselves to be grossly imposed on by the medical tribe, was never so well understood as at the present period.

That we are indebted to this amiable medical character in a great measure for a knowledge of this imposition is beyond a doubt, whose exertions to reform the most glaring abuses, have consequently drawn on himself the envenomed calumny of those bitter enemies to innate benevolence.

I do not believe this gentleman has a wish to confabulate with this regular bred experienced tribe on any case; numerous recent instances will evidence that he is sufficient of himself to develope and succeed in the most intricate cases, notwithstanding the illiberal and groundless imputation of tyrocinv.

If I was in the least doubtful of this gentleman's eminent merit, from an ignorance of his *performances*, yet by the invidious aspersions which are so plentifully disseminated by the whole fraternity, I should be entirely convinced of the validity of every favourable report—and with the impartial world of mankind who universally approbate his conduct, while they continue to experience the healing blessings of his therapeutic hand, will treat with their justly merited contempt all the snarling and impudent insinuations of this envious dabbling brotherhood.

That none of the Physicians grow rich by their practice is a palpably false assertion; if in the race of a century one of them has died insolvent, it must be ascribed to his excessive voluptuousness and dissipation. It must be a luxurious manner of living indeed, the expences of which shall exceed the income of such an extortionate profession.

As this writer seems to smart from the castigatory lash of truth, and as this diaphoresis has occasioned a violent acrimonious perspiration, I would recommend as an infallible and sovereign antipyretic for his morbid pericranium the amiable example of this truly benevolent character. Z.

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That it has not produced the desired reformation is evident, as this fashion is now more the rage than ever.

I conceive that before it can be totally banished it must become totally unnecessary.

That it is *indeed necessary* the least attentive observer may be convinced; for if a young lady wishes to go into the street on any business, suppose to the shops, she will probably have to pass twenty different collections of idle young fellows, from whom one of the most impudent is generally selected, who advances, and takes his stand immediately in her path, in order to inform his worthy comrades whether the author of nature has furnished him in the form of her face; if this first instance of refined politeness does not totally disconcert her, and she has the courage to pass those modest connoisseurs, her shape, her air, her method of dress then become the subject of their rude observations.

While such indecent conduct is the distinguishing characteristic of the present young *gentlemen* (forgive me sons of virtue if I for once prostitute the word) we must not expect very soon to see a fashion so consistent with female modesty relinquished.

If we with once more to feast our eyes on the unveiled beauty of the female countenance, we should cherish a more delicate behaviour towards them, and let it not be told in Gath nor even disseminated with a soft whisper in Newport, "That a want of good manners and common modesty in the young men is the sole occasion that the most beautiful and perfect work of creation, is almost entirely secluded our view."

MODESTUS.

The COLLECTION, No. VIII.

MODESTY, which many do not scruple to pronounce a bashful virtue, is the legitimate offspring of a tender sensibility, or the certain effect of that delicate moral feeling, which seems to make a part of our constitution, and which nothing but the tyrant custom, or a long course of oppression can eradicate.

Wherever modesty makes her appearance in her native dress, she is sure to create respect and reverence; for, in this lovely form she is always an attendant on truth. Where there is little discernment and less sensibility, where there is a want of real worth, or where native innocence has suffered, modesty has nothing to do; she flies the unfriendly abode and blushes for those, who perhaps never had, or have now lost, the power of blushing for themselves. This tender offspring of moral sense may be cherished by a consciousness of native dignity, by a love of order and decorum, by that respect which we owe to ourselves and others; and above all by that meek and quiet spirit which is of great price! We should take care to preserve our native stock and improve it as much as possible.

How carefully are our youth trained to advantages which figure in life, and how shamefully neglected in their spiritual concerns, which are of superior and unspeakable importance; hence all the vain cavils of the infidel; hence that torrent of vice and profaneness with which the age is so unhappily distinguished.

There is a principal in human nature that makes us look with approbation on the past. We value ancient times too highly. Perhaps too, it is in consequence of this propensity that the gravity of old men, their decency and formality, strike us so strongly. They give us back the image of the patriarchs of old; yet these qualities are only the result of the debility of the passions.

European Intelligence

PARIS, May 1.

FRENCH MANIFESTO.

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AS the French nation have for ever renounced the idea of conquest, so they are forced into a defensive war, merely to resist tyranny, and defend the rights of man.

They will therefore consider the inhabitants of those countries, which groan under the despotism of the King of Hungary, not as *enemies* but as *friends*, and by opposing the tyrant that has enslaved them, the French army will fight to set them free.

As the cause of France is the cause of all mankind, so the victories which she may obtain, will be the triumph of human nature.

They will neither plunder nor massacre, nor disturb in any manner, their fellow-creatures, though situated in the dominions of the tyrant they oppose; but they will shelter them under the glorious banner of freedom, and they will receive as brethren all who may resort to it.

They only seek for glory, by promoting the happiness of mankind.

As the French nation have for ages been subservient to tyranny and aristocratick plunder, so they can feel for, and truly pity, those who are now in the state that France was in before the Revolution.

Tyrants may lay countries waste, and desolate the globe; but freedom shall be attended by mercy, and an olive branch shall be twined about its sword.

The deluded and wretched mercenaries who are paid to fight the battles of oppression, and to rivet their own chains for ever, even the blood of these men shall be spared, whenever the importance of the circumstances will permit.

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No letters of marque shall be granted by the National Assembly, to sanction the abhorred plunder of individuals on the high seas; and if the creatures of their *enemy* are taken in the act of piracy, they shall be punished according to the law.

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The subsequent observations have a retrospect to the Manifesto issued by the House of Austria and their Generals in the Netherlands provinces, to justify the combination of that and certain other continental powers against the reformed government and constitution of France.

NOTHING can afford greater proof that governmental reformation is far beyond national reformation, than the principles which the Governors General in the Low Countries have dared to publish and disseminate in their proclamations. We there find assertions the most false, imputations the most slanderous, and the denial of facts the most notorious. They deny, for instance, that the emigrants have either been protected or tolerated in Germany; and that the French travellers and residents in those dominions have been insulted, abused and plundered. This audacious impudence that can coolly deny facts known to all Europe, is not new in their system of politics.

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What is most astonishing is the deliberate coolness with which despotism publishes the catechism of its faith and repeats the ancient creed, at the present period, as

it would have done thirty years ago. The facred name of God is introduced to fanction their worfe than Gothic abufes of true government, the perpetuity, we may fay, the eternity of the moft abfurd inftitution, couched under the refpectable appellation of fundamental laws, but in fact annihilating the rights of men who have tacitly renounced thofe rights merely for the benefit of aflociating together and living under a defpotifm, that has made them its abfolute poffeffion and property.

And there are the bafe principles which are preached up to Europe at nearly the clofe of the eighteenth century.

Thefe proclamations leave not a doubt, but that there is a combination amongft the defpotic powers of Europe againft the caufe of liberty and human nature. The war then will include in its iffue, a caufe more intereffting to man, than ever the annals of men have witneffed. It is the war of reafon againft prejudice; it is a conflict between all that is great and generous in man, and thofe hateful paffions which degrade him to the nature of a brute; it is the fpirit of liberty acting againft pride, rage and fuperftition. Upon the event of this war depends the rapid advancement or the retrograde movement of civilization

The annals of no nation whatever, that we know of has preferted fuch a profpect as is now before us. Art thou a Frenchman?—— Thy name is written in the firft pages of the book of renovated man—be it thine then, to fupport and extend the glory of your nation.—Situated almoft in the midft of Europe here is the luminary that muft dart its rays from the centre to the circumference; be it our part to fight, and rather die than fuffer it to be extinguifhed!

May 14. Marfhal *Luckner* is now Maffer of the defiles of Porentrui, and of the whole diftrict, which was abandoned by the Auftrians.

As foon as General *de Ferrieres* appeared on the heights, before Porentrui, the Chief Burgomafter fhewed himfelf upon the walls of the fort, difplaying a red bonnet, upon the end of a pole as a token of friendfhip and devotion to the caufe of liberty. The gates were immediately opened, and the French received with fhouts of acclamation. They were joined by about two hundred and fifty Auftrian deferters.

LONDON May, 10.

A very alarming circumftance happened on the 9th inft. at Rathfryland, a fmall town but a few miles from Newry. A number of Roman Catholics were proceeding with a deceafed friend to a public burial ground with a flag flying, emblematic of the triumph of reafon and tolerance over bigotry and oppreffion.

As previous to the late repeal of the Penal Laws, no Catholic Prieft was fuffered to read prayers in a Proteftant burial ground, the poor natives difplayed a flag on the firft inftance when one of their brethern was fuffered to be buried with Chriftian honors.

A few hot-headed proteftants, as they paffed thro' the village, ordered the flag to be lowered; this being refufed, a fcuffle enfued, which terminated in the lofs of fome lives.

Next morning the different parties reaffembled, confiderably augmented, and armed with firelocks and bayonets. They drew up in order of battle, when a heavy and regular fire took place. Several lives were loft, when the Proteftant party at length retreated, their ammunition being totally expended.

DUBLIN, May 7.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

(On philofophical principles)

The following is an account of the Piece of Mechanifm which has fo much excited public curiofity; the fubftance of which was received from the inventor.

THE POWER

Is at prefent applied to the machinery of a clock. This clock, unconnected with the power, is calculated to go for two years without winding up, by the weight of a fingle pound, that gives motion to a pendulum of twenty pounds, which moves through the fpace of 518,400 inches in 24 hours, while the fmall maintaining weight (a fingle pound) defcends only 1-10th of an inch. The internal work of the clock confifts of three wheels. In order that the fuperiority of this movement may be obvious to every underftanding, as well as to thofe converfant with the more difficult parts of mechanics, it is neceffary to mention, that the common eight-day clock requires a weight of 14 pounds, when this only requires a weight of ONE; is wound up once in eight days, and moves a pendulum of three pounds and an half, where this moves one of twenty, and is wound up only once in two years.

In 24 hours, the maintaining weight of the common clock defcends fix inches—in this, it defcends only 1-20th of one inch.

The leaft weight which we at prefent recollect to have heard of being ufed by the firft artifts in London, is five or fix pounds, where this requires only one, in conſequence of the diminution of friction. So far it has been thought neceffary to defcribe this clock, in comparifon with the common one.

We now come to that part to which extraordinary merit is to be afcribed—*The faculty of winding itſelf up, without the intervention of human power.* This faculty is derived from the weight of the atmofphere, and can never ceafe (with the provifors after mentioned) while the machine lafts and while a column of air either lofes or gains one 150th part of its common weight, five times in the fpace of two years; the time which the clock goes without requiring affiftance. Or in other words, as long as the change of the weight of the air, 5 times in the fpace of two years, fhall be fuch as to cauſe the mercury either to afcend or fall 2-10th's of an inch in the Barometer, above or below its mean height.

The wearing out of wheels, or of any kind of machinery, by friction, can never be prevented.—Accordingly it has never been required in the difcovery of *a Perpetual Motion*. It is therefore fufficient, on that fubject, to fay, that the prefent machine, upon a fair comparifon of its friction with that of the common clock, would probably move for five centuries—a period fufficient for any purpofe that can be required.

RICHMOND. July 18.

A late Southern paper mentions, that a violent fever rages in Charleſton. It is faid to be of a kind which the phyficians are generally fpeaking unacquainted with—and conſequently in many inſtances, it baffles their endeavours to effect a cure. The mortality is very alarming, as the patient ſeldom lives more than three days from the firſt ſymptoms of the diſeaſe.

GEORGE-TOWN, July 21.

On Monday and Tueſday laſt the Preſident of the United States, and the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, examined the plans for a Capitol and Preſident's Houſe, to be erected in the city of Waſhington; ſeveral of conſiderable merit for each building, were preſentend. Premium for the beſt Plan of a Preſident's Houſe was adjudged to James Hoben from Charleſton, South Carolina, but no deciſion was given in favor of any plan for a Capitol, three or four of conſiderable merit are under conſideration, and it is expected that the Commiſſioners at their next meeting, (the firſt Auguſt) will then make their election.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

Alexander M Gillivray advertiſes for a tutor, willing to inſtruct Indian children in the rudiments of the Engliſh language and the firſt principles of arithmetic. In the advertiſement this chief ſtiles himſelf Emperor of the Creek Nations.

From a ſurvey of the crowned heads in Europe, it would appear as if the period is arrived for the general overthrow of monarchy.

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This day arrived here the brig Betſy, Capt. Henry White, from Plymouth, in England which port he left on the 7th June. Though this brig is, by ſeveral days, the lateſt veſſel from Europe, Capt. White brings no very intereſting intelligence—at Plymouth he was not able to learn any thing of French affairs—the Britiſh he ſays, were diſarming and diſcharging their ſeamen.

NEW-YORK, July 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Shelburne [N. S.] to his friend in this city, dated July 6.

"We are almoſt burnt out here, the fire has raged in the woods for upwards of a month, and has burnt up houſes, fences and crops, to a great amount. I ſhall be a great ſufferer, as the poor people are incapable of making any payments. I am much afraid it will break up the ſettlement—The ſeaſon being ſo far advanced, renders it hardly poſſible for any thing coming to perfection that is now put in the ground, turnips excepted. Such a ſpell of dry weather has not been known this century; the very ſwamps are burnt up; The conflagration has not yet reached the town, but it is ſtill hovering above it."

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BOSTON, Auguſt 4:

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From Port-au-Prince—We have accounts as late as the 10th ult. They inform, that the Whites have, per force, conſented to the execution of the decree of the National Aſſembly of France, for extending to the free people of Colour the Right of Active Citizens.—That in conſequence the Mulattoes, who were in arms, had marched into town.—That eight or nine members of the Provincial Aſſembly, of the weſt, who had been active in exciting the late troubles, and whoſe continuance in the iſland was deemed dangerous

it would have done thirty years ago. The facred name of God is introduced to ſanction their worſe than Gothic abuſes of true government, the perpetuity, we may ſay, the eternity of the moſt abſurd inſtitution, couched under the reſpectable appellation of fundamental laws, but in fact annihilating the rights of men who have tacitly renounced thoſe rights merely for the benefit of aſſociating together and living under a deſpotiſm, that has made them its abſolute poſſeſſion and property.

And theſe are the baſe principles which are preached up to Europe at nearly the cloſe of the eighteenth century.

Theſe proclamations leave not a doubt, but that there is a combination amongſt the deſpotic powers of Europe againſt the cauſe of liberty and human nature. The war then will include in its iſſue, a cauſe more intereſting to man, than ever the annals of man have witneſſed. It is the war of reaſon againſt prejudice; it is a conflict between all that is great and generous in man, and thoſe hateful paſſions which degrade him to the nature of a brute; it is the ſpirit of liberty acting againſt pride, rage and ſuperſtition. Upon the event of this war depends the rapid advancement or the retrograde movement of civilization

The annals of no nation whatever, that we know of has preſented ſuch a proſpect as is now before us. Art thou a Frenchman?—Thy name is written in the firſt pages of the book of renovated man—be it thine then, to ſupport and extend the glory of your nation.—Situated almoſt in the mieſt of Europe here is the luminary that muſt dart its rays from the centre to the circumference; be it our part to fight, and rather die than ſuffer it to be extinguiſhed!

May 14. Marſhal *Luckner* is now Maſter of the defiles of Porentrui, and of the whole diſtrict, which was abondoned by the Auſtrians.

As ſoon as General *de Ferreires* appeared on the heights, before Porentrui, the Chief Burgomaſter ſhewed himſelf upon the walls of the fort, diſplaying a red bonnet, upoh the end of a pole as a token of friendſhip and devotion to the cauſe of liberty. The gates were immediately opened, and the French received with ſhouts of acclamation. They were joined by about two hundred and fifty Auſtrian deſerters.

LONDON May, 20.

A very alarming circumſtance happened on the 9th inſt. at Rathfryland, a ſmall town but a few miles from Newry. A number of Roman Catholics were proceeding with a deceaſed friend to a public burial ground with a flag flying, emblematic of the triumph of reaſon and tolerance over bigotry and oppreſſion.

As previous to the late repeal of the Penal Laws, no Catholic Prieſt was ſuffered to read prayers in a Proteſtand burial ground, the poor natives diſplayed a flag on the firſt inſtance when one of their brethern was ſuffered to be buried with Chriſtian honors.

A few hot-headed proteſtants, as they paſſed thro' the village, ordered the flag to be lowered; this being refuſed, a ſcuffle enſued, which terminated in the loſs of ſome lives.

Next morning the different parties reaſſembled, conſiderably augmented, and armed with firelocks and bayonets. They drew up in order of battle, when a heavy and regular fire took place. Several lives were loſt, when the Proteſtant party at length retreated, their ammunition being totally expended.

DUBLIN, May 7.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

(On philoſoptical principles)

The following is an account of the Piece of Mechaniſm which has ſo much excited public curioſity; the ſubſtance of which was received from the inventor.

THE POWER

Is at preſent applied to the machinery of a clock. This clock, unconnected with the power, is calculated to go for two years without winding up, by the weight of a ſingle pound, that gives motion to a pendulum of twenty pounds, which moves through the ſpace of 518,400 inches in 24 hours, while the ſmall maintaining weight (a ſingle pound) deſcends only 1-10th of an inch. The internal work of the clock conſiſts of three wheels. In order that the ſuperiority of this movement may be obvious to every underſtanding, as well as to thoſe converſant with the more difficult parts of mechanics, it is neceſſary to mention, that the common eight-day clock requires a weight of 14 pounds, when this only requires a weight of ONE; is wound up once in eight days, and moves a pendulum of three pounds and an half, where this moves one of twenty, and is wound up only once in two years.

In 24 hours, the maintaining weight of the common clock deſcends ſix inches—in this, it deſcends only 1-20th of one inch.

The leaſt weight which we at preſent recollect to have heard of being uſed by the firſt artiſts in London, is five or ſix pounds, where this requires only one, in conſequence of the diminution of friction. So far it has been thought neceſſary to deſcribe this clock, in compariſon with the common one.

We now come to that part to which extraordinary merit is to be aſcribed—*The faculty of winding itſelf up, without the intervention of human power.* This faculty is derived from the weight of the atmoſphere, and can never ceaſe (with the proviſors after mentioned) while the machine laſts and while a column of air either loſes or gains one 150th part of its common weight, five times in the ſpace of two years; the time which the clock goes without requiring aſſiſtance. Or in other words, as long as the change of the weight of the air, 5 times in the ſpace of two years, ſhall be ſuch as to cauſe the mercury either to aſcend or fall 2-10th's of an inch in the Barometer, above or below its mean height.

The wearing out of wheels, or of any kind of machinery, by friction, can never be prevented.—Accordingly it has never been required in the diſcovery of *a Perpetual Motion*. It is therefore ſufficient, on that ſubject, to ſay, that the preſent machine, upon a fair compariſon of its friction with that of the common clock, would probably move for five centuries—a period ſufficient for any purpoſe that can be required.

RICHMOND, July 18.

A late Southern paper mentions, that a violent fever rages in Charleſton. It is ſaid to be of a kind which the phyſicians are generally ſpeaking unacquainted with—and conſequently in many inſtances, it baffles their endeavours to effect a cure. The mortality is very alarming, as the patient ſeldom lives more than three days from the firſt ſymptoms of the diſeaſe.

GEORGE-TOWN, July 21.

On Monday and Tueſday laſt the Preſident of the United States, and the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, examined the plans for a Capitol and Preſident's Houſe, to be erected in the city of Waſhington; ſeveral of conſiderable merit for each building, were preſentend. Premium for the beſt Plan of a Preſident's Houſe was adjudged to James Hoben from Charleſton, South Carolina, but no deciſion was given in favor of any plan for a Capitol, three or four of conſiderable merit are under conſideration, and it is expected that the Commiſſioners at their next meeting, (the firſt Auguſt) will then make their election.

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to the public tranquility, had been sent to France—That M. Coustard had been appointed Commandant at St. Marc, M. Beauvais, Grand Prevoft—and M. Hanus de Jamecourt, Town Major of Port-au-Prince—That peace was perfectly established, and that business was approximating towards regularity.

NEWPORT, August 6.

The Hon. General Assembly are to meet in this Town on Wednesday next.

Capt. Scales, of the Ship Nerrus, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, on the 30th of June, spoke the Brig Mary, Long, with 150 Passengers; and on the 13th July, spoke the Ship Queen, with 560 Passengers, all well, both Vessels were from Londonderry bound to Philadelphia. On the 10th, the latter Vessel was struck by Lightning, and three or four Passengers killed, but no material Damage done the Vessel.

It is said, the British have fitted out Privateers under Commissions from the King of Hungary, which have taken many French Merchantmen in the West Indies.

A Boat loaded with Salt, going from the State of New-York to *Niagara*, where it sells for 24s. per Bushel, was lately seized by the British at *Oswego*.

SUGAR.—Experiments for obtaining this valuable Article from *Malt*, are making at the southward.

DIED]—At New Stockbridge, in the Vicinity of Oneida, in the 69th Year of his Age, the Rev. SAMSON OCCOM, very suddenly. On the 15th Ult. his Remains were decently interred—previous to which, the Rev. Mr. Kirkland preached his Funeral Sermon, from Matt. xxiv. 44.—Upwards of 300 Indians, from different Tribes attended.

—In this Town, Mr. JAMES HENDERSON, in the 26th Year of his Age.—His Funeral will be To-morrow Afternoon, at 4 o'Clock, at which his Friends and Acquaintance are desired to attend.

Mr. BARBER,

Is requested to publish these remarks in his next Mercury.

I HAVE observed in your paper of the 18th July, a learned dissertation upon the education of children, especially those of the poor, wrote by a person under the signature of CIVIL SPY. The author, most certainly, is a man distinguished abilities and profound erudition, and we will suppose, more solicitous, *in advancing morality and promoting the happiness of man*, than having lucrative and sordid views to answer. His motives in writing arise from the pure genuine dispositions of beneficence, and the principles of sound Christianity.—The CIVIL SPY's sarcastic remarks, are not true, upon the Baptist Church, under the pastoral charge of Mr. Eddy, by their unjustly appropriating charity donations, given for the schooling of four poor children, to the support of their Minister—*If the fact is true* (says the Spy) *the Society is guilty of the most wicked and atrocious of all crimes, its defrauding children of their education, that no compensation can expiate.*—The Spy hopes that the Society will follow the good example set them by their Episcopal Brethren, they will thereby wipe off the suspicions of the malicious.

The Civil Spy remarks, that an elegant house on the Hill—he should have added, also, ten acres of land adjoining, and a number of house-lots at the South end of the town, rented out upon leases, was given by the charitable, benevolent, worthy Nathaniel Kay, Esq; sixty years ago, for the sole purpose of educating ten poor children of the town of Newport; appointing, by His will, the Vestry and Wardens of Trinity Church, Trustees, for carrying this pious, charitable, generous donation into full and ample execution, appointing and directing in his will, that the School-master or Tutor, of those children, should be invested with Holy Orders, agreeable to the Episcopalian Church, and should *occasionally*, be an Assistant to the standing Minister of said Church: No person of any other character was intended, or could receive the rents and profits of the estate—The donation was not devised by Mr. Kay's will to Trinity Church, neither could they appropriate the income of the Estate to any other purposes than schooling ten children, without sacrilege, if any such crime exists.

That this pious and generous donation has been most shamefully perverted to the support of the Minister of said Church and other purposes the greatest part of the term of sixty-six years is notoriously true—The annual rents of said estate, may be supposed to amount to upwards of two hundred dollars, yearly—With what presumptive effrontery does the Spy reprobate and malign the conduct of our Society of the Baptist church—modestly recommending the good example of the Episcopalian Society, as a pattern and example of piety, honesty and philanthrophy.

CANDOUR.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Aug. 4.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Dolphin, Boxton,	Portland
—— Swallow, Bourn,	Dighton
—— Clementina, Westcott,	Providence
Schooner Speedwell, Williams,	New York
Brig Sally, Wolfe,	St. Thomas's
Sloop Sally, Spencer,	Sherburne
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Clementina, Westcott,	Providence
—— Ranger, Read,	Middletown
—— Good Intent, Akin,	Boston
—— Polly, Green,	Bahama Islands
—— Apollo, Cahoone,	New York
Brig Sally, Shearman,	Hispaniola
—— Patty, Cranston,	Kennebeck
—— Rebecca, Briggs,	West-Indies
Ship Washington, Hicks,	Africa
Sloop Fanny, Miles,	Washington

IN Obedience to the Order of the Hon. Major-General Thomas Holden, of the 6th of July, 1792, I hereby call on all Officers commanding Regiments, Battalions and Companies, within the County of Washington, to make out a Return of their respective Regiments, Battalions and Companies, by the 10th of September next, and forward the same to Major *Henry Shearman*, jun. of South Kingstown, who is hereby appointed Brigade-Major for the County of Washington.

SAMUEL SEGAR, *B. General.*

South Kingstown, August 3, 1792.

COME and TRY

At the SIGN of the GOLDEN EAGLE.

A fresh and general Assortment

of English and European GOODS, imported in the last Ships from England, to be sold for Cash, upon as reasonable Terms as at any Shop in the State, by

JOHN BOURS.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Peckham

In Broad-street, at the most reasonable Prices, the following BOOKS, viz.

WHISTON's JOSEPHUS, printed in a large plain Letter and furnished with beautiful Maps of the Countries spoken of; Moore's Travels through France &c. 2 Vols. Nugent's Travels through Germany, 2 Vols. Manners in Portugal, 2 Vols.—McDonald's Travels; Life of Capt. Cooke; Cooke's Voyages; Pope's Works; Beauties of Genles; Adam's Travels, 2 Vols. Hervey's Meditations; Night Thoughts; History of the Bible; Paradise Lost; Ditto Regain'd; Sanford & Martin; Bruce's Travels; Laveter's Aphorisms; Vicar of Wakefield; Young Grandison; Culver's Travels; British Letter Writer; Entick's Dictionary; Shipwreck; Lord Littleton's Works; Father's Legacy; Life of Elwes; Village, a Poem; Poor Soldier; Jest Books; Paine's Rights of Man, Part 2d; Lessons to a young Prince; Appeal, by Burke; Boyer's Dictionary, French and English; Boyer's Grammar, 26th Edition, London printed, 1788; Clarendon's Spelling Dictionary; Æsop's Fables.

Newport, July 27, 1792.

Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Petersburg clean Hemp,
Russia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Russia Sheeting,
Double,
Coarse Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A Variety of Glass Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest &c. &c.

Likewise MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogshead.

Newport, March 12, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask,
Brown Sugar by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Flour by the Barrel,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogshead,
Russia Duck by the Bolt,
Cordage of all Sizes,
One Cask of good Porter, containing 7½ Dozen,

Also two Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient House, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Also a Row of small Shops joining said House; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Business. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

Likewise the well-known House, Wharf and Stores, on the Point, next Door to the Ferry, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Clark—has been an old Stand for Business these many Years, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the highest Price for Old Silver.

Errata—In the 5th Line of the 5th Paragraph in the Piece signed Plain Truth, *in last Week's Paper, for* pretended arrogance, *read* pedantic arrogance.

Elizabeth Miller

Respectfully informs her Friends, and the Public in general, that she has lately received a fresh Assortment of Articles in the GROCERY way, among which are—

MADEIRA,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Port,
Malaga,
Claret,
Tenerife
} WINES.

Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Geneva,
W. I. & N. E. Rum,
Raisins in Casks and Jars,
Currants,
BEST TURKEY FIGS,
Smyrna Ditto,
Prunes,
Olives,
Anchovies,
Best Florence Oil in Flasks & Bottles,
Vinegar,
MUSCATELLA WINE, of a superior Quality,
Frontinac Ditto,
CAPERS in Bottles,
Ditto by the lb.—fresh,
BASKET SALT,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, and Cloves,
Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas of the first Quality,
Flour,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Ginger,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Coffee,
Starch,
Mustard,
Loaf Sugar, both single double refined,
Powdered & Muscovado Ditto,
Long and short Pipes,
House Brushes,
White-Wash Ditto,

With a Variety of other Articles not enumerated.

Newport, July 30, 1792.

French School.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he intends opening his School for teaching the

French Language,

On the first of August next, at

Mr. ROGERS's ACADEMY,

for both Sexes, every Afternoon, beginning at Two o'Clock until Five, Saturday excepted, and requests the Encouragement of those who are desirous of learning that polite and beneficial Language.

The Terms are Two Dollars Entrance, and Two Dollars every Quarter, for each Scholar.

He will also teach at his House, on the Long-Wharf, every Morning from Nine to Twelve, for those who cannot conveniently attend at the Academy.

Boarding and Lodging for young Gentlemen from the Country.

WILLIAM ADANCOURT.

Newport, July 30, 1792.

By Order of the Assignees, will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, on Wednesday the 12th of September next, if fair Weather, otherwise on the next fair Day,

THAT well-known excellent FARM of the late Richard Greene, of Warwick, containing about 700 Acres, together with the elegant and commodious Mansion House, Barn, Cribs, and other Out-Buildings thereon standing.—Said Farm will be sold together or in Divisions as may best suit the Purchasers.

The Terms will be made known on the Day and Place of Sale.

July 26, 1792.

TO BE LET,

Three or Four very commodious CHAMBERS.—Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Green Burroughs,

At his Shop near Banister's Wharf, and opposite Mr. Thomas Townsend's, the following Articles, viz.

HOLLOW Ware; Hard Ware, particularly Cutlery; Crockery Ware; Glass Ware; Tin Ware and Wooden Ware; Spanish Brown; Red Oker; Lampblack; Rosin; Pitch; Turpentine; Tar by the Barrel or Gallon; Oakum; Pewter; Nails;—Shoes; Hard Soap; Cotton and Wool Cards;—Writing and Wraping Paper, by the Ream; Bonnet Ditto, by the Dozen; Codfish; Flour; Rice; Tea; Coffee; Allspice; Pepper; Cotton and Sheep's Wool; Indigo; Copperas; Allum; Logwood; Redwood; Fullick; Buckles; Buttons; Tape;—Spelling Books; Hour and Half-Hour Glasses;—Cordage; Spunyarn; Bedcords; Deepsea Lines; Codlines, Leglines; Mailing; Twine; small Fishing Lines; Lime by the Cask and Bushel; Vinegar by the Barrel or Gallon; Chalk by the Hundred or Pound; Weavers' Stays; Felt Hats; Brushes; Leather, and sundry other Articles, cheap for Cash.

N. B. He will give any of the above Articles, or Cash, for Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Junk, Oakum, Gun Jugs, Case and Quart Bottles, Old Canvass, and Cotton and Linen Rags.

Newport, July 16, 1792.

so the public tranquillity, had been sent to France—That M. Coustard had been appointed Commandant at St. Marc, M. Beauvais, Grand Provost—and M. Hanus de Jamecourt, Town Major of Port-au-Prince—That peace was perfectly established, and that business was approximating towards regularity.

NEWPORT, August 6.

The Hon. General Assembly are to meet in this Town on Wednesday next.

Capt. Scales, of the Ship Nerrus, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, on the 30th of June, spoke the Brig Mary, Long, with 150 Passengers; and on the 13th July, spoke the Ship Queen, with 560 Passengers, all well, both Vessels were from Londonderry bound to Philadelphia. On the 10th, the latter Vessel was struck by Lightning, and three or four Passengers killed, but no material Damage done the Vessel.

It is said, the British have fitted out Privateers under Commissions from the King of Hungary, which have taken many French Merchantmen in the West Indies.

A Boat loaded with Salt, going from the State of New-York to *Niagara*, where it sells for 24s. per Bushel, was lately seized by the British at *Oswego*.

SUGAR.—Experiments for obtaining this valuable Article from *Malt*, are making at the southward.

DIED]—At New Stockbridge, in the Vicinity of Oneida, in the 69th Year of his Age, the Rev. SAMSON OCCOM, very suddenly. On the 15th Ult. his Remains were decently interred—previous to which, the Rev. Mr. Kirkland preached his Funeral Sermon, from Matt. xxiv. 44—Upwards of 300 Indians, from different Tribes attended.

—In this Town, Mr. JAMES HENDERSON, in the 26th Year of his Age.—His Funeral will be To-morrow Afternoon, at 4 o'Clock, at which his Friends and Acquaintance are desired to attend.

Mr. BARBER,

Is requested to publish these remarks in his next Mercury.

I HAVE observed in your paper of the 18th July, a learned dissertation upon the education of children, especially those of the poor, wrote by a person under the signature of CIVIL SPY. The author, most certainly, is a man distinguished abilities and profound erudition, and we will suppose, more solicitous, *in advancing morality and promoting the happiness of man*, than having lucrative and sordid views to answer. His motives in writing arise from the pure genuine dispositions of beneficence, and the principles of sound Christianity.—The CIVIL SPY's sarcastic remarks, are not true, upon the Baptist Church, under the pastoral charge of Mr. Eddy, by their unjustly appropriating charity donations, given for the schooling of four poor children, to the support of their Minister—*If the fact is true* (says the Spy) *the Society is guilty of the most wicked and atrocious of all crimes, its defrauding children of their education, that no compensation can expiate.*—The Spy hopes that the Society will follow the good example set them by their Episcopal Brethren, they will thereby wipe off the suspicions of the malicious.

The Civil Spy remarks, that an elegant house on the Hill—he should have added, also, ten acres of land adjoining, and a number of house-lots at the South end of the town, rented out upon leases, was given by the charitable, benevolent, worthy Nathaniel Kay, Esq; sixty years ago, for the sole purpose of educating ten poor children of the town of Newport; appointing, by his will, the Vestry and Wardens of Trinity Church, Trustees, for carrying this pious, charitable, generous donation into full and ample execution, appointing and directing in his will, that the School-master or Tutor, of those children, should be invested with Holy Orders, agreeable to the Episcopalian Church, and should *occasionally*, be an Assistant to the standing Minister of said Church: No person of any other character was intitled, or could receive the rents and profits of the estate—The donation was not devised by Mr. Kay's will to Trinity Church, neither could they appropriate the income of the Estate to any other purposes than schooling ten children, without sacrilege, if any such crime exists.

That this pious and generous donation has been most shamefully perverted to the support of the Minister of said Church and other purposes the greatest part of the term of sixty-six years is notoriously true—The annual rents of said estate, may be supposed to amount to upwards of two hundred dollars, yearly—With what presumtive effrontery does the Spy reprobate and malign the conduct of our Society of the Baptist church—modestly recommending the good example of the Episcopalian Society, as a pattern and example of piety, honesty and philanthrophy.

CANDOUR.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Aug. 4.

ENTERED,

	from
Sloop Dolphin, Buxton,	Portland
—— Swallow, Bourn,	Dighton
—— Clementina, Westcott,	Providence
Schooner Speedwell, Williams,	New York
Brig Sally, Wolfe,	St. Thomas's
Sloop Sally, Spencer,	Sherburne

CLEARED,

	for
Sloop Clementina, Westcott,	Providence
—— Ranger, Read,	Middletown
—— Good Intent, Akin,	Boston
—— Polly, Green,	Bahama Islands
—— Apollo, Cahoone,	New York
Brig Sally, Shearman,	Hispaniola
—— Patty, Cranston,	Kennebeck
—— Rebecca, Briggs,	West-Indies
Ship Washington, Hicks,	Africa
Sloop Fanny, Miles,	Washington

IN Obedience to the Order of the Hon. Major-General Thomas Holden, of the 6th of July, 1792, I hereby call on all Officers commanding Regiments, Battalions and Companies, within the County of Washington, to make out a Return of their respective Regiments, Battalions and Companies, by the 10th of September next, and forward the same to Major *Henry Shearman*, jun. of South Kingstown, who is hereby appointed Brigade-Major for the County of Washington.

SAMUEL SEGAR, *B. General.*

South Kingstown, August 3, 1792.

COME and TRY

At the SIGN of the GOLDEN EAGLE.

A fresh and general Assortment

of English and European GOODS, imported in the last Ships from England, to be sold for Cash, upon as reasonable Terms as at any Shop in the State, by

JOHN BOURS.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Peckham

In Broad-street, at the most reasonable Prices, the following BOOKS, viz.

WHISTON's JOSEPHUS, printed in a large plain Letter and furnished with beautiful Maps of the Countries spoken of; Moore's Travels through France &c. 2 Vols. Nugent's Travels through Germany, 2 Vols. Manners in Portugal, 2 Vols.—McDonald's Travels; Life of Capt. Cooke; Cooke's Voyages; Pope's Works; Beauties of Genles; Adam's Travels, 2 Vols. Hervey's Meditations; Night Thoughts; History of the Bible; Paradise Lost; Ditto Regain'd; Sanford & Martin; Bruce's Travels; Laveter's Aphorisms; Vicar of Wakefield; Young Grandison; Carver's Travels; British Letter Writer; Entick's Dictionary; Shipwreck; Lord Littleton's Works; Father's Legacy; Life of Elwes; Village, a Poem; Poor Soldier; Jest Books; Paine's Rights of Man, Part 2d; Lessons to a young Prince; Appeal, by Burke; Boyer's Dictionary, French and English; Boyer's Grammar, 26th Edition, London printed, 1788; Clarendon's Spelling Dictionary; Æsop's Fables.

Newport, July 27, 1792.

Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Petersburg clean Hemp,
Russia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Russia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarse Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A Variety of Glass Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest &c. &c.

Likewise MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogshead.

Newport, March 12, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask,
Brown Sugar by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Flour by the Barrel,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogshead,
Russia Duck by the Bolt,
Cordage of all Sizes,
One Cask of good Porter, containing 7½ Dozen,

Also two Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient House, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Also a Row of small Shops adjoining said House; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Business. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

Likewise the well-known House, Wharf and Stores, on the Point, next Door to the Ferry, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Clark—has been an old Stand for Business these many Years, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the highest Price for Old Silver.

Errata—*In the 5th Line of the 5th Paragraph in the Piece signed* Plain Truth, *in last Week's Paper, for* pretended arrogance, *read* pedantic arrogance.

Elizabeth Miller

Respectfully informs her Friends, and the Public in general, that she has lately received a fresh Assortment of Articles in the GROCERY way, among which are—

MADEIRA, Sherry, Lisbon, Port, Malaga, Claret, Tenerife } WINES.
Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Geneva,
W. I. & N. E. Rum,
Raisins in Casks and Jars,
Currants,
BEST TURKEY FIGS,
Smyrna Ditto,
Prunes,
Olives,
Anchovies,
Best Florence Oil in Flasks & Bottles,
Vinegar,
MUSCATELLA WINE, of a superior Quality,
Frontinac Ditto,
CAPERS in Bottles,
Ditto by the lb.—fresh,
BASKET SALT,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, and Cloves,
Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas of the first Quality,
Flour,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Ginger,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Coffee,
Starch,
Mustard,
Loaf Sugar, both single double refined,
Powdered & Muscovado Ditto,
Long and short Pipes,
House Brushes,
White-Wash Ditto,

With a Variety of other Articles not enumerated.

Newport, July 30, 1792.

French School.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he intends opening his School for teaching the

French Language,

On the first of August next, at

Mr. ROGERS's ACADEMY,

for both Sexes, every Afternoon, beginning at Two o'Clock until Five, Saturday excepted, and requests the Encouragement of those who are desirous of learning that polite and beneficial Language.

The Terms are Two Dollars Entrance, and Two Dollars every Quarter, for each Scholar.

He will also teach at his House, on the Long-Wharf, every Morning from Nine to Twelve, for those who cannot conveniently attend at the Academy.

Boarding and Lodging for young Gentlemen from the Country.

WILLIAM ADANCOURT.

Newport, July 30, 1792.

By Order of the Assignees, will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, on Wednesday the 12th of September next, if fair Weather, otherwise on the next fair Day,

THAT well-known excellent FARM of the late Richard Greene, of Warwick, containing about 700 Acres, together with the elegant and commodious Mansion-House, Barn, Cribs, and other Out-Buildings thereon standing.—Said Farm will be sold together or in Divisions as may best suit the Purchasers.

The Terms will be made known on the Day and Place of Sale.

July 26, 1792.

TO BE LET,

Three or Four very commodious CHAMBERS.—Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Green Burroughs,

At his Shop near Banister's Wharf, and opposite Mr. Thomas Townsend's, the following Articles, viz.

HOLLOW Ware; Hard Ware, particularly Cutlery; Crockery Ware; Glass Ware; Tin Ware and Wooden Ware; Spanish Brown; Red Oker; Lampblack; Rosin; Pitch; Turpentine; Tar by the Barrel or Gallon; Oakum; Pewter; Nails;—Shoes; Hard Soap; Cotton and Wool Cards;—Writing and Wraping Paper, by the Ream; Bonnet Ditto, by the Dozen; Codfish; Flour; Rice; Tea; Coffee; Allspice; Pepper; Cotton and Sheep's Wool; Indigo; Copperas; Allum; Logwood; Redwood; Fustick; Buckles; Buttons; Tape;—Spelling Books; Hour and Half-Hour Glasses;—Cordage; Spunyarn; Bedcords; Deepsea Lines; Codlines; Log-lines; Marling; Twine; small Fishing Lines; Lime by the Cask and Bushel; Vinegar by the Barrel or Gallon; Chalk by the Hundred or Pound; Weavers' Slays; Felt Hats; Brushes; Leather, and sundry other Articles, cheap for Cash.

N. B. He will give any of the above Articles, or Cash, for Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Junk, Oakum, Gin Jugs, Case and Quart Bottles, Old Canvas, and Cotton and Linen Rags.

Newport, July 16, 1792.

THE CONSPIRACY OF KINGS.

BY *JOEL BARLOW*, ESQUIRE.

(CONCLUDED FROM No. 1580.)

AND didst thou hope, by thy infuriate quill
To rouse mankind the blood of realms to spill?
Then to restore, on death devoted plains,
Their scourge to tyrants, and to man his chains?
To swell their souls with thy own bigot rage,
And blot the glories of so bright an age?
First stretch thy arm, and, with less impious might,
Wipe out the stars, and quench the solar light:
"*For heav'n and earth*," the voice of God ordains,
"*Shall pass and perish, but my word remains*,"
Th' eternal WORD, which gave in spite of thee,
REASON to man, that bids the man be free.

Thou could'st not hope: 'twas Heav'n's returning grace,
In kind compassion to our injur'd race,
Which stript that soul, ere it should flee from hence,
Of the last garb of decency or sense,
Left thee its own foul horrors to display,
In all the blackness of its native day,
To sink at last, from earth's glad surface hurl'd,
The sordid sov'reign of the letter'd world.

In some sad hour, ere death's dim terrors spread,
Ere fear of dark oblivion whelm thy head,
Reflect, lost man,—In those thy kindred knaves,
O'er the broad Rhine whose flag rebellious waves,
Once draw the sword; its burning point shall bring
To thy quick nerves a never ending sting;
The blood they shed thy weight of woe shall swell,
And their grim ghosts for ever with thee dwell.

Learn hence, ye tyrants, ere ye learn too late,
Of all your craft th' inevitable fate.
The hour is come, the world's unclosing eyes
Discern with rapture where its wisdom lies;
From western heav'ns th' inverted Orient springs,
The morn of man, the dreadful night of kings;
Dim, like the day struck owl, ye grope in light,
No arm for combat, no resource in flight;
If on your guards your lingering hopes repose,
Your guards are men and men you've made your foes;

If to your rocky ramparts ye repair,
De Launay's fate can tell your fortune there.
No turn, no shift, no courtly arts avail,
Each mask is broken, all illusions fail;
Driv'n to your last retreat of shame and fear,
One council waits you, one relief is near:
By worth internal, rise to self-wrought fame,
Your equal rank, your human kindred claim;
'Tis Reason's choice 'tis Wisdom's final plan,
To drop the monarch and assume the man.

Hail MAN, exalted title! first and best,
On God's own image by his hand impress;
To which at last the reas'ning race is driv'n,
And seeks anew what first it gain'd from Heav'n.
O MAN, my brother, how the cordial flame
Of all endearments kindles at the name!
In every clime, thy village greets my eyes,
In every tongue, thy kindred accents rise;
The thought expanding swells my heart with glee,
It finds a friend, and loves itself in thee.

Say then, fraternal family divine,
Whom mutual wants and mutual aids combine,
Say from what source the dire delusion rose,
That fouls like ours were ever made for foes;
Why earth's maternal bosom, where we tread,
To rear our mansions and receive our bread,
Should blush so often for the race she bore,
So long be drench'd with floods of filial gore;
Why to small realms for ever rest confin'd
Our great affections, meant for all mankind?
Though climes divide us, shall the stream or sea
That forms a barrier 'twixt my friend me,
Inspire the wish his peaceful state to mar,
And meet his falchion in the ranks of war?

Not seas, nor climes, nor wild ambition's fire
In nations mind could e'er the wish inspire;
Where equal rights each sober voice should guide,
No blood would stain them, and no war divide.
'Tis dark deception, 'tis the glare of state,
Man sunk in titles, lost in Small and Great;
'Tis Rank, Distinction, all the hell that springs
From those prolific monsters, Courts and Kings.
These are the vampires nurs'd on nature's spoils;
For these with pangs the starving peasant toils,
For these the earth's broad surface teems with grain,
Theirs the dread labours of the devious main;
And when the wasted world but dares refuse
The gifts oppressive and extorted dues,
They bid wild slaughter spread the gory plains,
The life blood gushing from a thousand veins,
Erect their thrones amid the sanguine flood,
And dip their purple in the nation's blood.

The gazing crowd, of glittering State afraid,
Adore the Power their coward meanness made;
In war's short intervals, while regal shows
Still blind their reason and insult their woes.

What strange events for proud procession call!
See kingdoms crowding to a Birth-night Ball!
See the long pomp in gorgeous glare display'd,
The tinsel'd guards, the squadron'd horse parade;
See herald's gay, with emblems on their vest,
In tissu'd robes, tall, beauteous pages dress'd;
Amid superior ranks of splendid slaves,
Lords, Dukes and Princes, titulary knaves.
Confus'dly shine their crosses, gems and stars,
Sceptres and globes and crowns and spoils of wars.
On gilded orbs see thundering chariots roll'd,
Steeds, snorting fire, and champing bits of gold,
Prance to the trumpet's voice while each assumes
A lofty gait, and lifts his neck of plumes.
High on a moving throne, and near the van,
The tyrant rides, the chosen scourge of man;
Clarions and flutes and drums his way prepare,
And shouting millions rend the troubled air;
Millions, whose ceaseless toils the pomp sustain,
Whose hour of stupid joy repays an age of pain.

Of these no more. From Orders, Slaves and Kings,
To thee, O MAN! my heart rebounding springs.
Behold th' ascending bliss that waits your call,
Heav'n's own bequest, the heritage of all.
Awake to wisdom, seize the proffer'd prize;
From shade to light, from grief to glory rise.
Freedom at last, with Reason in her train,
Extends o'er earth her everlasting reign:
See Gallia's sons, so late the tyrant's sport,
Machines in war and sycophants at court,
Start into men, expand their well-taught mind,
Lords of themselves and leaders of mankind,
On equal rights their base of empire lies,
On walls of wisdom see the structure rise;
Wide o'er the gazing world it towers sublime,
A model'd form for each surrounding clime.
To useful toils they bend their noblest aim,
Make patriot views and moral views the fame,
Renounce the wish of war, bid conquest cease,
Invite all men to happiness and peace,
To faith and justice rear the youthful race,
With strength exalt them and with science grace,
Till Truth's blest banners, o'er the regions hurl'd,
Shake tyrants from their thrones, and cheer the waking world.

In northern climes, were feudal shades of late
Chill'd every heart and palsied every State,
Behold, illumin'd by th' instructive age,
That great phænomenon, a Sceptred Sage.
There Stanislaus unfolds his prudent plan,
Tears the strong bandage from the eyes of man,
Points the progressive march, and shapes the way
That leads a realm from darkness into day.

And deign, for once, to turn a transient eye
To that wide world that skirts the western sky;
Hail the mild morning, where the dawn began,
The full fruition of the hopes of man;
Where sage Experience seals the sacred cause,
And that rare union, Liberty and Laws,
Speaks to the reas'ning race, "to freedom rise,
Like them be equal, and like them be wise."

GENERAL ORDERS.

Providence July 6th, 1792.

AGREEABLY to the Act of Congress, passed at the last Session, for establishing a uniform Militia in the United States—the Commanding-Officers of the several military Companies in this State, of every Description, are hereby directed to enrol all the free white male Citizens within their respective Districts, between the Ages of 18 and 45; and make a Return of such Enrolment to the Commandants of the Regiments to which they respectively belong, on or before the 20th Day of August next.—And the Commandants of the several Regiments are directed from the said Returns, to have made out Regimental Returns, and transmit the same, by the 10th of September, to the Brigade-Majors of their several Brigades.—And the several Brigade-Majors in the State are directed, from the Regimental Returns as aforesaid, to make out Brigade Returns and forward them to the Adjutant General, by the 20th of September, who is also directed from the Returns forwarded to him to make out a general Return—and lay the same before his Excellency the Governor, by the 10th of October—in Order that the regular Return of the Militia of this State may be had before the Legislature at their Session in October next.

THOMAS HOLDEN, *Major-General.*

IN Obedience to the above Orders, and agreeably to the 6th Section of the Act of Congress of the 8th of May, 1792, I call upon all Officers commanding Brigades, Regiments, Battalions and Companies, within this State, to have made out and forwarded to me, on or before the 20th of September next, a Return of their respective Brigades, Regiments, Battalions and Companies; so that I may be enabled from all which Returns to make out One General Return to his Excellency the Governor, as above directed.

SIMEON MARTIN, *Adjutant-General.*

JAMES CENTER returns his Thanks to the Ladies for their former Custom, would inform them he has just received a fresh Supply of good Hair, and can now supply them with BRAIDS of all Sizes, and the fashionable CUSHING.

Newport, July 23, 1792.

John Thompson

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the House of Capt. John Andrews, to the House of Mrs. Lillibridge, adjoining to Mrs. Miller's, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Advance for Cash,

A General Assortment of English Goods,

among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,	Tammies,
Low pric'd Ditto,	Taborets,
Baizes,	Calimancoes,
Irish Linens,	Silk Crape,
Russia Sheeting,	Shawls,
Cambricks and Lawns,	Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Calicoes and Chinzes,	Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Bed Furniture,	Sundry Manchester Goods
Shalloons,	Fine Threads,
Black Everlasting,	Knives and Forks,
Silk Poplins,	&c. &c. &c.

An excellent and complete Assortment of choice

English Goods,

Imported by the last Ships, just opened, and now selling At the Sign of the Buck, near the Red Market, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who heartily thank their Old Friends and Customers for past Favours, and flatter themselves that equal Satisfaction will in future be given, as they determine to sell as low as any Store in the State.

N. B. Flour per Barrel, Indian Corn and Rye, per Bushel or larger Quantity.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of MARY COWLEY, late of Newport, deceased, Widow, are requested to bring them in to the Subscribers for Adjustment: And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

JOHN GRIMES, Administrator,
ELIZA GRIMES, Administratrix,
MARY PENROSE, Administratrix.

Newport, June 5, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT-BRIDGE. LOTTERY,

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26040
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand, and those Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication, will be appropriated to the Use of the Bridge.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

TICKETS in the above Class are now ready for Sale, by Messrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND, STEPHEN PIERCE, and DANIEL ROGERS.

The First and Third Class provides for the direct Sale of 4305 Tickets in the above Class, from which it is highly probable the Lottery will shortly be drawn.

Ticket Prizes exchanged, and Blank Tickets, for the First Class, received in pay at One Dollar each.

THE Subscribers having heretofore been appointed by the Worshipful Town-Council of South-Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ROUSE J. HELME, late of said Town, Esq. deceased, represented insolvent, appointed the 2d Monday of July, 1792, to receive the Vouchers to said Claims; but that Day proving to Rainy as to prevent Attendance of the Claimants, the Commissioners will attend on said Business, at the House of Robert Potter, Esq. in said Town, on the 16th of August next, when those Accounts that are not properly vouched will be disallowed, by

F. PERRY,
ROWLAND BROWN.

South-Kingstown, July 9, 1792.

THE CONSPIRACY OF KINGS.

BY *JOEL BARLOW*, ESQUIRE.

(CONCLUDED FROM No. 1580.)

AND didst thou hope, by thy infuriate quill
To rouse mankind the blood of realms to spill?
Then to restore, on death devoted plains,
Their scourge to tyrants, and to man his chains?
To swell their souls with thy own bigot rage,
And blot the glories of so bright an age?
First stretch thy arm, and, with less impious might,
Wipe out the stars, and quench the solar light:
"*For heav'n and earth*," the voice of God ordains,
"*Shall pass and perish, but my word remains*,"
Th' eternal WORD, which gave in spite of thee,
REASON to man, that bids the man be free.

Thou could'st not hope: 'twas Heav'n's returning grace,
In kind compassion to our injur'd race,
Which strpt that soul, ere it should flee from hence,
Of the last garb of decency or sense,
Left thee its own foul horrors to display,
In all the blackness of its native day,
To sink at last, from earth's glad surface hurl'd,
The sordid sov'reign of the letter'd world.

In some sad hour, ere death's dim terrors spread,
Ere seas of dark oblivion whelm thy head,
Reflect, lost man,—If those thy kindred knaves,
O'er the broad Rhine whose flag rebellious waves,
Once draw the sword; its burning point shall bring
To thy quick nerves a never ending sting;
The blood they shed thy weight of wo shall swell,
And their grim ghosts for ever with thee dwell.

Learn hence, ye tyrants, ere ye le arn too late,
Of all your craft th' inevitable fate.
The hour is come, the world's unclosing eyes
Discern with rapture where its wisdom lies;
From western heav'ns th' inverted Orient springs,
The morn of man, the dreadful night of kings,
Dim, like the day-struck owl, ye grope in light,
No arm for combat, no resource in flight;
If on your guards your lingering hopes repose,
Your guards are men and men you've made your foes;

If to your rocky ramparts ye repair,
De Launay's fate can tell your fortune there.
No turn, no shift, no courtly arts avail,
Each mask is broken, all illusions fail;
Driv'n to your last retreat of shame and fear,
One counsel waits you, one relief is near:
By worth internal, rise to self-wrought fame,
Your equal rank, your human kindred claim;
'Tis Reason's choice 'tis Wisdom's final plan,
To drop the monarch and assume the man.

Hail MAN, exalted title! first and best,
On God's own image by his hand impress;
To which at last the reas'ning race is driv'n,
And seeks anew what first it gain'd from Heav'n.
O MAN, my brother, how the cordial flame
Of all endearments kindles at the name!
In every clime, thy visage greets my eyes,
In every tongue, thy kindred accents rise;
The thought expanding swells my heart with glee,
It finds a friend, and loves itself in thee.

Say then, fraternal family divine,
Whom mutual wants and mutual aids combine,
Say from what source the dire delusion rose,
That souls like ours were ever made for foes;
Why earth's maternal bosom, where we tread,
To rear our mansions and receive our bread,
Should blush so often for the race she bore,
So long be drench'd with floods of filial gore;
Why to small realms for ever rest confin'd
Our great affections, meant for all mankind?
Though climes divide us, shall the stream or sea
That forms a barrier 'twixt my friend me,
Inspire the wish his peaceful state to mar,
And meet his falchion in the ranks of war?

Not seas, nor climes, nor wild ambition's fire
In nations mind could e'er the wish inspire;
Where equal rights each sober voice should guide,
No blood would stain them, and no war divide.
'Tis dark deception, 'tis the glare of state,
Man sunk in titles, lost in Small and Great;
'Tis Rank, Distinction, all the hell that springs
From those prolific monsters, Courts and Kings.
These are the vampires nurs'd on nature's spoils;
For these with pangs the starving peasant toils,
For these the earth's broad surface teems with grain,
Theirs the dread labours of the devious main;
And when the wasted world but dares refuse
The gifts oppressive and extorted dues,
They bid wild slaughter spread the gory plains,
The life-blood gushing from a thousand veins,
Erect their thrones amid the sanguine flood,
And dip their purple in the nation's blood.

The gazing crowd, of glittering State afraid,
Adore the Power their coward meanness made;
In war's short intervals, while regal shows
Still blind their reason and insult their woes.

What strange events for proud procession call!
See kingdoms crowding to a Birth-night Ball!
See the long pomp in gorgeous glare display'd,
The tinsel'd guards, the squadron'd horse parade;
See herald's gay, with emblems on their vest,
In tissu'd robes, tall, beauteous pages dress'd;
Amid superior ranks of splendid slaves,
Lords, Dukes and Princes, titulary knaves.
Confus'dly shine their crosses, gems and stars,
Sceptres and globes and crowns and spoils of wars.
On gilded orbs see thundering chariots roll'd,
Steeds, snorting fire, and champing bits of gold,
Prance to the trumpet's voice while each assumes
A lofticr gait, and lifts his neck of plumes.
High on a moving throne, and near the van,
The tyrant rides, the chosen scourge of man;
Clarions and flutes and drums his way prepare,
And shouting millions rend the troubled air;
Millions, whose ceaseless toils the pomp sustain,
Whose hour of stupid joy repays an age of pain.

Of these no more. From Orders, Slaves and Kings,
To thee, O MAN! my heart rebounding springs.
Behold th' ascending bliss that waits your call,
Heav'n's own bequest, the heritage of all.
Awake to wisdom, seize the proffer'd prize;
From shade to light, from grief to glory rise.
Freedom at last, with Reason in her train,
Extends o'er earth her everlasting reign:
See Gallia's sons, so late the tyrant's sport,
Machines in war and sycophants at court,
Start into men, expand their well-taught mind,
Lords of themselves and leaders of mankind,
On equal rights their base of empire lies,
On walls of wisdom see the structure rise;
Wide o'er the gazing world it towers sublime,
A model'd form for each surrounding clime.
To useful toils they bend their noblest aim,
Make patriot views and moral views the same,
Renounce the wish of war, bid conquest cease,
Invite all men to happiness and peace,
To faith and justice rear the youthful race,
With strength exalt them and with science grace,
Till Truth's blest banners, o'er the regions hurl'd,
Shake tyrants from their thrones, and cheer the waking world.

In northern climes, were feudal shades of late
Chill'd every heart and palsied every State,
Behold, illumin'd by th' instructive age,
That great phænomenon, a Sceptred Sage.
There Stanislaus unfolds his prudent plan,
Tears the strong bandage from the eyes of man,
Points the progressive march, and shapes the way
That leads a realm from darkness into day.

And deign, for once, to turn a transient eye
To that wide world that skirts the western sky;
Hail the mild morning, where the dawn began,
The full fruition of the hopes of man;
Where sage Experience seals the sacred cause,
And that rare union, Liberty and Laws,
Speaks to the reas'ning race, "to freedom rise,
Like them be equal, and like them be wise."

GENERAL ORDERS,

Providence July 6th, 1792.

AGREEABLY to the Act of Congress, passed at the last Session, for establishing a uniform Militia in the United States—the Commanding-Officers of the several military Companies in this State, of every Description, are hereby directed to enrol all the free white male Citizens within their respective Districts, between the Ages of 18 and 45; and make a Return of such Enrolment to the Commandants of the Regiments to which they respectively belong, on or before the 20th Day of August next.—And the Commandants of the several Regiments are directed from the said Returns, to have made out Regimental Returns, and transmit the same, by the 10th of September, to the Brigade-Majors of their several Brigades.—And the several Brigade-Majors in the State are directed, from the Regimental Returns as aforesaid, to make out Brigade Returns and forward them to the Adjutant General, by the 20th of September, who is also directed from the Returns forwarded to him to make out a general Return—and lay the same before his Excellency the Governor, by the 10th of October—in Order that the regular Return of the Militia of this State may be had before the Legislature at their Session in October next.

THOMAS HOLDEN, *Major-General.*

IN Obedience to the above Orders, and agreeably to the 6th Section of the Act of Congress of the 8th of May, 1792, I call upon all Officers commanding Brigades, Regiments, Battalions and Companies, within this State, to have made out and forwarded to me, on or before the 20th of September next, a Return of their respective Brigades, Regiments, Battalions and Companies; so that I may be enabled from all which Returns to make out One General Return to his Excellency the Governor, as above directed.

SIMEON MARTIN, *Adjutant-General.*

JAMES CENTER returns his Thanks to the Ladies for their former Custom, would inform them he has just received a fresh Supply of good Hair, and can now supply them with BRAIDS of all Sizes, and the fashionable CUSHING.

Newport, July 23, 1792.

John Thompson

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the House of Capt. John Andrews, to the House of Mrs. Lillibridge, adjoining to Mrs. Miller's, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Advance for Cash,

A General Assortment of English Goods,

among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,	Tammies,
Low pric'd Ditto,	Taborets,
Baizes,	Calimancoes,
Irish Linens,	Silk Crape,
Russia Sheeting,	Shawls,
Cambricks and Lawns,	Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Calicoes and Chintzes,	Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Bed Furniture,	Sundry Manchester Goods
Shalloons,	Fine Threads,
Black Everlasting,	Knives and Forks,
Silk Poplins,	&c. &c. &c.

An excellent and complete Assortment of choice

English Goods,

Imported by the last Ships, just opened, and now selling At the Sign of the Buck, near the Red Market, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who heartily thank their Old Friends and Customers for past Favours, and flatter themselves that equal Satisfaction will in future be given, as they determine to sell as low as any Store in the State.

N. B. Flour per Barrel, Indian Corn and Rye, per Bushel or larger Quantity.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of MARY COWLEY, late of Newport, deceased, Widow, are requested to bring them in to the Subscribers for Adjustment: And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

JOHN GRIMES, Administrator,
ELIZA GRIMES, Administratrix,
MARY PENROSE, Administratrix.

Newport, June 5, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT-BRIDGE. LOTTERY,

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26040
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand, and those Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication, will be appropriated to the Use of the Bridge.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

TICKETS in the above Class are now ready for Sale, by Messrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND, STEPHEN PIERCE, and DANIEL ROGERS.

The First and Third Class provides for the direct Sale of 4305 Tickets in the above Class, from which it is highly probable the Lottery will shortly be drawn.

Ticket Prizes exchanged, and Blank Tickets, for the First Class, received in pay at One Dollar each.

THE Subscribers having heretofore been appointed by the Worshipful Town-Council of South-Kingstown, Commmissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ROUSE J. HELME, late of said Town, Esq, deceased, represented insolvent, appointed the 2d Monday of July, 1792, to receive the Vouchers to said Claims; but that Day proving so stormy as to prevent Attendance of the Claimants, the Commissioners will attend on said Business, at the House of Robert Potter, Esq; in said Town, on the 16th of August next, when those Accounts that are not properly vouched will be disallowed, by

F. FERRY,
ROWLAND BROWN.

South-Kingstown, July 9, 1792.